

R-17-N

**GS SCORE**

Very good content & articulation  
keep it up

Test - 01



**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

**Instructions to Candidate**

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1.-Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name EL. SAMEE CRIDHAR

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 15/7/2017

Signature El. Samee Cridhar

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**REMARKS**

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Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each) (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Gandhian Views on Parliamentary Swaraj
- (b) Contributions of M. N. Roy to Modern Indian Politics
- (c) Historic Materialism by Marx
- (d) Communitarian perspective of justice
- (e) How 'contentious pluralism' does helps a democracy to reinvent itself?

(a) 'Swaraj' is the ~~Indian~~ <sup>Indian</sup> version of the term 'Liberty' that was initially adopted by Shrivaji and later by the leaders of the Indian National Movement. According to Gandhi Swaraj means the ability to control one's desires and at the same time the upliftment of the masses to live a life with dignity. For him, democracy was for the empowerment of the masses to he calls for a system of Swaraj as the democratisation of the polity. At the same time he insists that the real fight for Swaraj starts only after the British leave India and calls for a totally decentralised grassroot-level democracy with power in the hands of people. He advocates 'Ramrajya'.  
The Ramrajya is based on concentric circles of power. The individual is at the centre. The power is

Provide more accurate definition

Remarks

Vague & you barely talked about his version of Parliamentary Swaraj

2

distributed, horizontally in concentric circles. The Ram Rajya calls for the 'decentring of the centre'. There should be no hierarchical or vertical distribution of power in a traditional sense. The concentric circle should always widen and more decentralised than the traditional form of power. In such a 'Swaraj' there would be Justice, Freedom, Rule of Law and the dignity of the individual will be upheld.

(b) The M.N. Roy is one of the greatest and radical Indian philosophers. According to Kavitray, he could never become a mass leader though. His various political contributions include the idea of partyless democracy, Radical Humanism, and New Humanism, and his ideas on direct democracy.

### Radical Humanism:

The idea of Radical Humanism was to understand human beings in their most 'original sense' (Radical State). The purpose was to understand the aspirations of the human beings which is universal in nature.

For the same, he advocates 'Reason'. He wanted

Remarks

Human beings to act based on 'reason' and not based on belief and faiths and some supernatural authority. He wanted the people to gain 'reason' through Education.

The core components of the Radical Humanism are

- (i) Freedom
- (ii) Reason
- (iii) Ethics.

Freedom was based on the Darwin's idea of survival. He propounded that Freedom is necessary for the survival of the human beings.

Reason is not acquired through some supernatural authority. It is acquired through human experiences of survival and education.

Ethics is not found in scriptures. Ethics is also understood through the experience of survival and through reason.

A radical humanist would understand that 'unity' and 'aggregation' is the purpose of existence and people will come together in unity. He is hypernated from caste, class, nation and so on.

\* He also proposes 'ethical politics' which is the opposite of 'power politics'. He wanted the decisions to be made by the people directly. 'Ethical politics' represents direct democracy. While Gandhiji's ethics arises out of religion, for M. N. Roy it arises out of reason.

Remarks

Why explained  
his theory  
of Radical  
Humanism  
when the  
question is  
about  
his  
contribution  
to Indian  
politics

2

(c) While Dialectical Materialism is the philosophy of Marx, Historical Materialism is its application. The purpose of Historical Materialism is to develop the 'Theory of Revolution' based on the history. For Marx, man is economic man where his 'existence' determines the consciousness. The history therefore has evolved through stages in the dialectical process but with the economic structure as the driver of change. The history is determined by change in 'the economic structure'. It is called as 'Economic Determinism'. He explains that with the development of private property, the emergence of 'class' occurs depending upon one's relationship with the means of production. The society gets split into 'haves' (ownership of property) and 'have-nots'. The history is a continuous struggle between these two contradictory classes, with violence as the midwife of change. The various stages are

- (i) Primitive communism
- (ii) Slavery-Master
- (iii) Feudal-self
- (iv) Capitalist-workers
- (v) Socialism
- (vi) Communism.

Elaborate briefly on each of these phases

In all the stages before the socialism, there is no true

Remarks

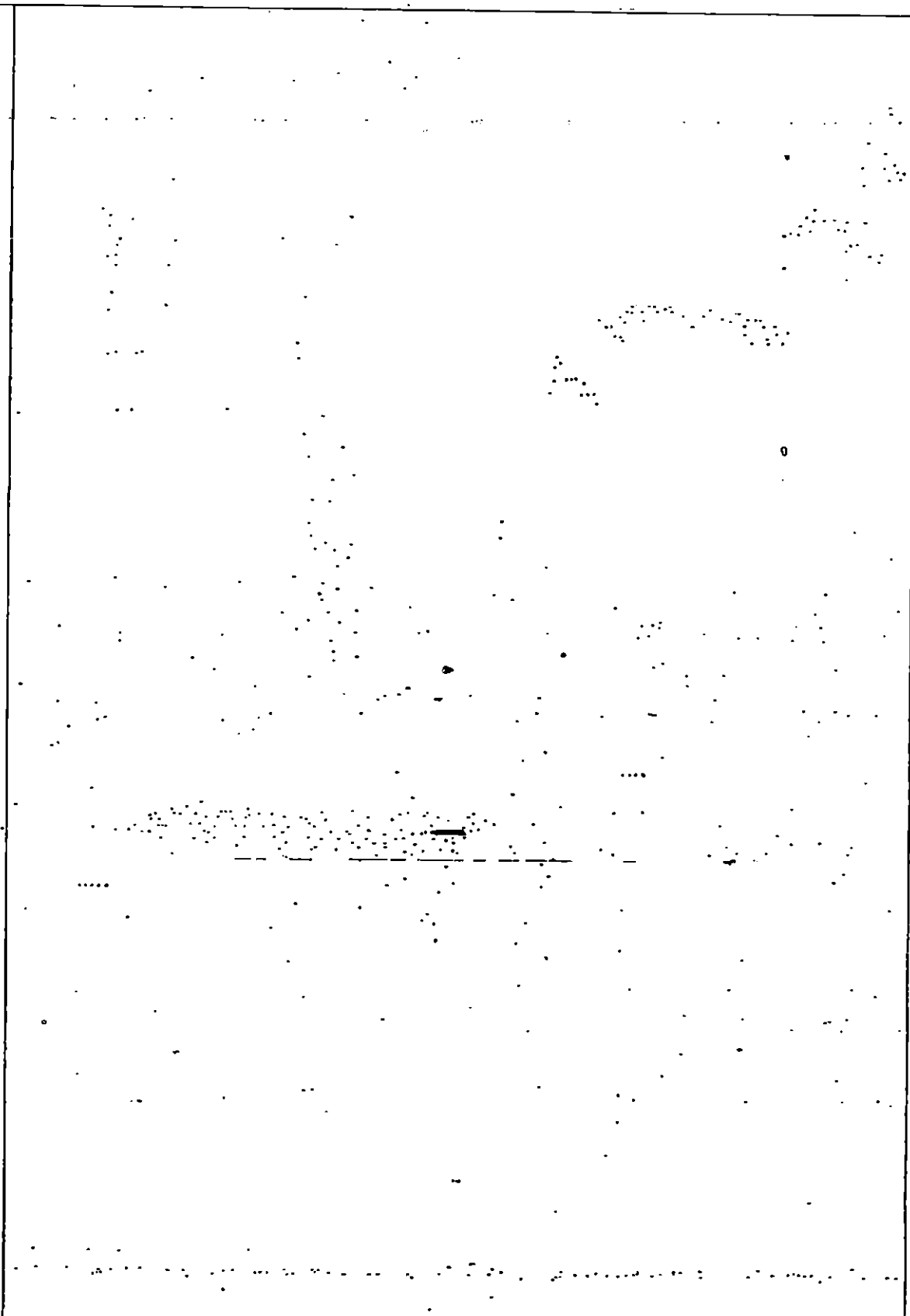
consciousness. Though the structure of society changes, the nature of the society is the same. The propertied class dominate. But in the capitalist society, workers attain true consciousness. The workers class becomes a class for itself and leads to revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. They form a stateless and classless society which will be the end of history.

good  
elaboration

6

Remarks -

**GIS SCORE**



*Remarks*



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**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Provide justification as to how the Welfare State actually enhances individual liberty on the basis of views of eminent scholars who support the notion of such a state? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Explain the statement by Robert Nozick 'The minimal state is inspiring as well as right'. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the reasons behind Ambedkar's call for complete transformation of Indian social structure and destruction of Brahmanical supremacy as the only path for emancipation of the deprived. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) The welfare state is based on the idea of positive liberalism and social liberalism, which calls for positive liberty. The state exists not only for protection as classical liberals envisaged but also for the enhancement of the capability of the individuals. Various exponents are John Rawls, T.H. Green, Amartya Sen, Dworkin. It is based on the idea of substantive equality. According to these exponents there is no contradiction b/w liberty and equality.

T.H. Green: For T.H. Green, liberty is the essential condition for human development. The human consciousness postulates liberty. But at the same time, the rights derived by the individual depends upon the moral of the society. The state exists to protect these rights and acts as a guarantor of rights such that, the state removes all the hindrances that hinder the development of the individual. It provides health, education and so on.

Elaborate more on views of Laslett

Remarks

Green

(i) Dworkin: Dworkin under his Resource Egalitarianism calls for a level playing field. He proposes the equality of outcomes but also acknowledges that some people are disadvantaged by "unchosen circumstances". Eg: historical discrimination, child labour where the person has no right over their choice. Hence this "brute luck" that affects the disadvantaged should be compensated by extra resources.

(ii) Amartya Sen: He goes a step further and calls for capability egalitarianism. He advocates not just giving a book but giving the ability to read the book to the reader. He considers equality as a state of well being. Only under such state the individual has the liberty or freedom to carry out his desired functions. Hence he links freedom and providing welfare by increasing the capability.

The above ideas can be seen in the Human Development Index by the UNDP. Our constitution also provides a lot of provisions for the people who were historically discriminated. Hence a welfare state enhances only the liberty and not curtail it.

Remarks

Briefly analyse views of Amartya Sen as well  
 → head structure effect  
 (8)

(b) Robert Nozick, who is a Neoliberal, provides an outline of the functions to be performed by the state. Being a Neoliberal, he shows absolute faith in the ability of the market to provide solutions not only to the economic problems but also to poverty, inequality and other social problems. For Neoliberals, Market is almost God.

The Neoliberal ideology has also grown and massively found its way in the 1970's under Reagan and Thatcher and later into the Asian nations. They believe that the state should not perform the role of a 'Nanny state' as envisaged by liberals. The state should retreat. The state has no role providing welfare and the idea is survival of the fittest of Herbert Spencer. The people are responsible for their own choices. Robert Nozick in his Entitlement theory of justice inspired from the Locke's idea of right to property, calls for absolute right to property.

The state cannot force itself on a person and perform for the rest of the society. The function of the state is to enforce contracts, protect the state from threats and ensure proper sale of transfer, sale of property.

Hence according to Nozick minimal state is

Remarks

more justified his  
and view provide a kind of  
practical im have in  
your views

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9. uninspiring. This idea also found in the statements of  
Nozick like "social justice is a mirage", "Progressive  
Taxation is ~~to~~ bonded labour". In general

Hayek, Nozick, Isaiah Berlin call for the state that  
governs the least.

— x —

(c) B. R. Ambedkar in his various books like Annihilation  
of caste and so on, talks about the origin of  
untouchability and varna system. He goes for an  
anthropological and a sociological study. According to  
him Dalits were the original inhabitants. They were  
subjugated after their defeat in the tribal wars and  
the Brahminical dominance began. The Dalits and the  
untouchables were not allowed to learn. They had  
no rights to property and they cannot be a part of  
the military. They also had no entrepreneurship chances.  
The Dalits were discriminated and it was legitimized  
under the varna system and the scriptures like Rigveda.  
They were completely dehumanised and treated like  
animals.

Hinduism as an ideology according to

Remarks

Analyze more  
on how the  
Brahminical  
order  
Caste  
degraded  
& "dehumanized"  
the Dalits

Ambedkar has nothing real. The Hindu as a name was given by the muslim invaders and in reality Hinduism was nothing but Brahminism, with the way of life as prescribed by them. He does not see Hinduism as a real religion as the poor stayed poor, illiterate were allowed to be illiterate and discriminated, were kept discriminated. He was of the opinion that Hinduism is highly fragmented

and there shall be no unity among Hindus. They are highly attached to the castes and the very religions. They will not dare to break the rules of their religion and hence there was no scope for the untouchables or the Dalits to get rights and equal treatment.

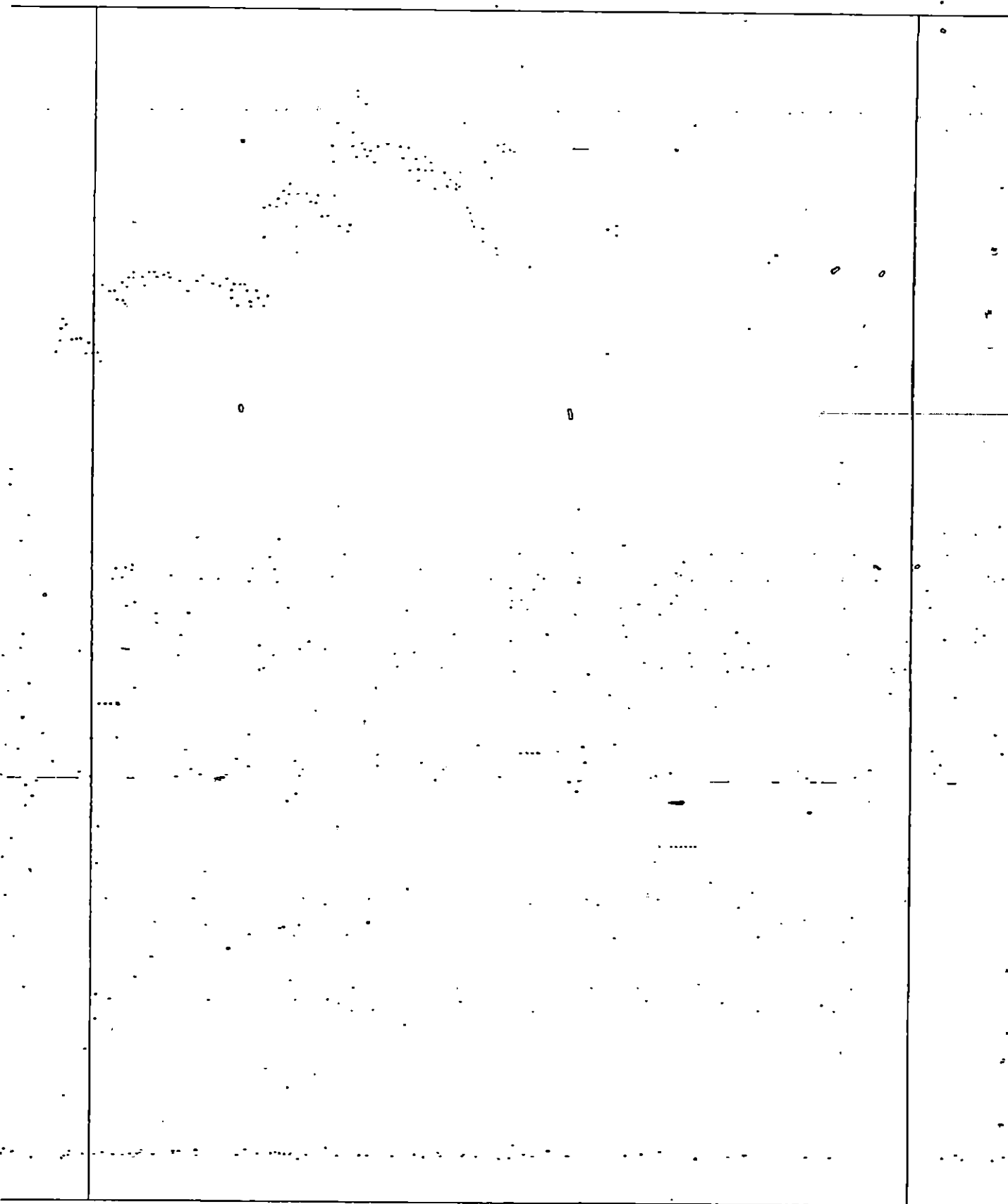
He also did not believe in the ways of Gandhi. Various steps taken by him like Harijan Sewak Sangh along with upper caste is actually deceitful.  Gandhi was only a political leader and people would not listen to his ideas on eradicating untouchability.

Hence he analysed that only if the whole Brahminical dominance ends, the emancipation of the Dalits and Untouchables will happen.

what specific suggestions does he give for annihilation of the caste system?

Remarks

B



*Remärks*

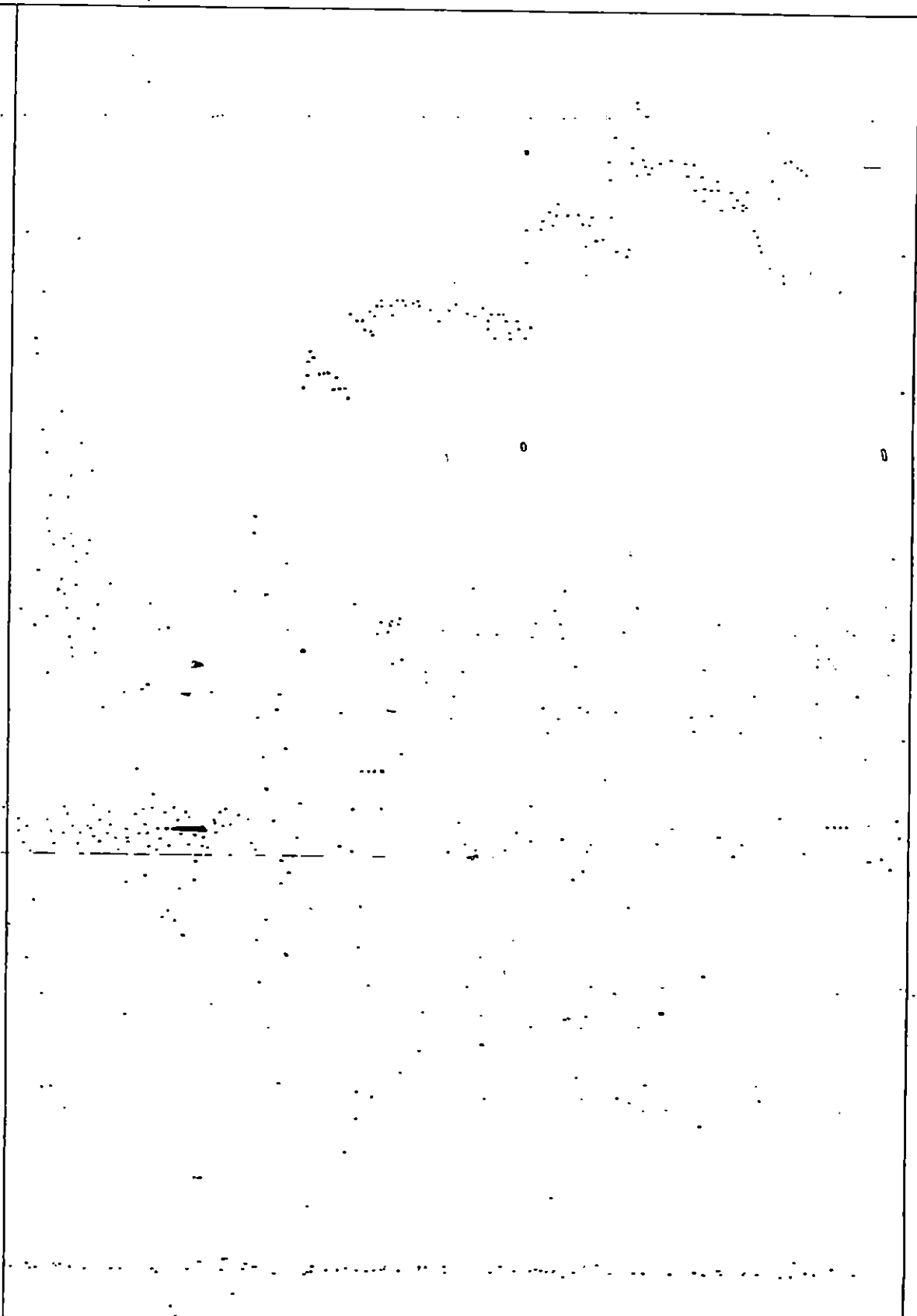


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*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**



Remarks

## 3. Attempt all questions:

(a) According to Vaughan, in the state advocated by Hobbes, the only cement that binds the individuals together is the sheer terror of the tyrant "Leviathan" that stands above them all. How justified is this statement in your views?

(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(b) Discuss the relationship between Ethics and politics as per views of Aristotle.

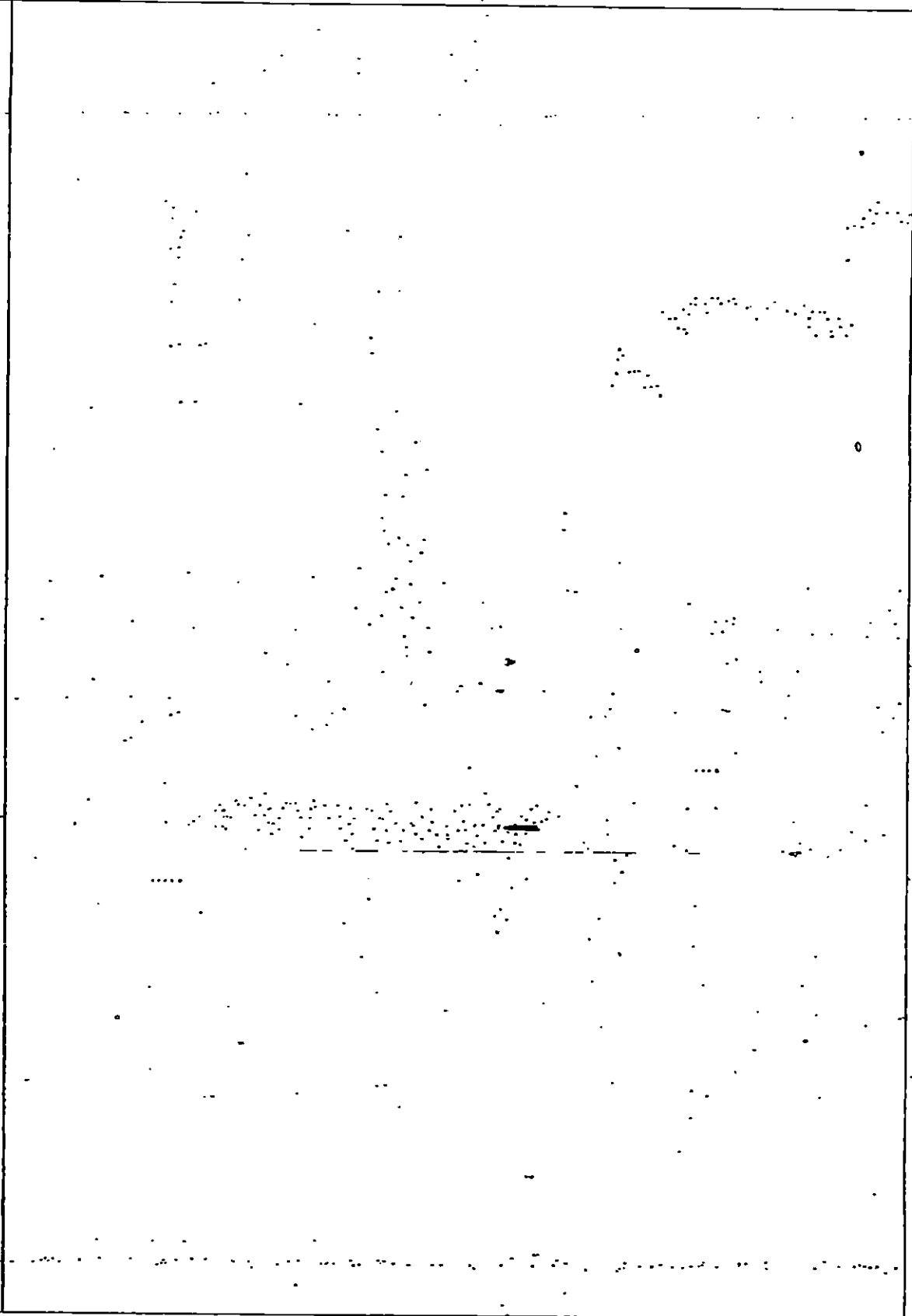
(200 Words) (15 Marks)

(c) What compelling conditions are behind creation of State as per John Lock and what are its basic features?

(250 Words) (20 Marks)

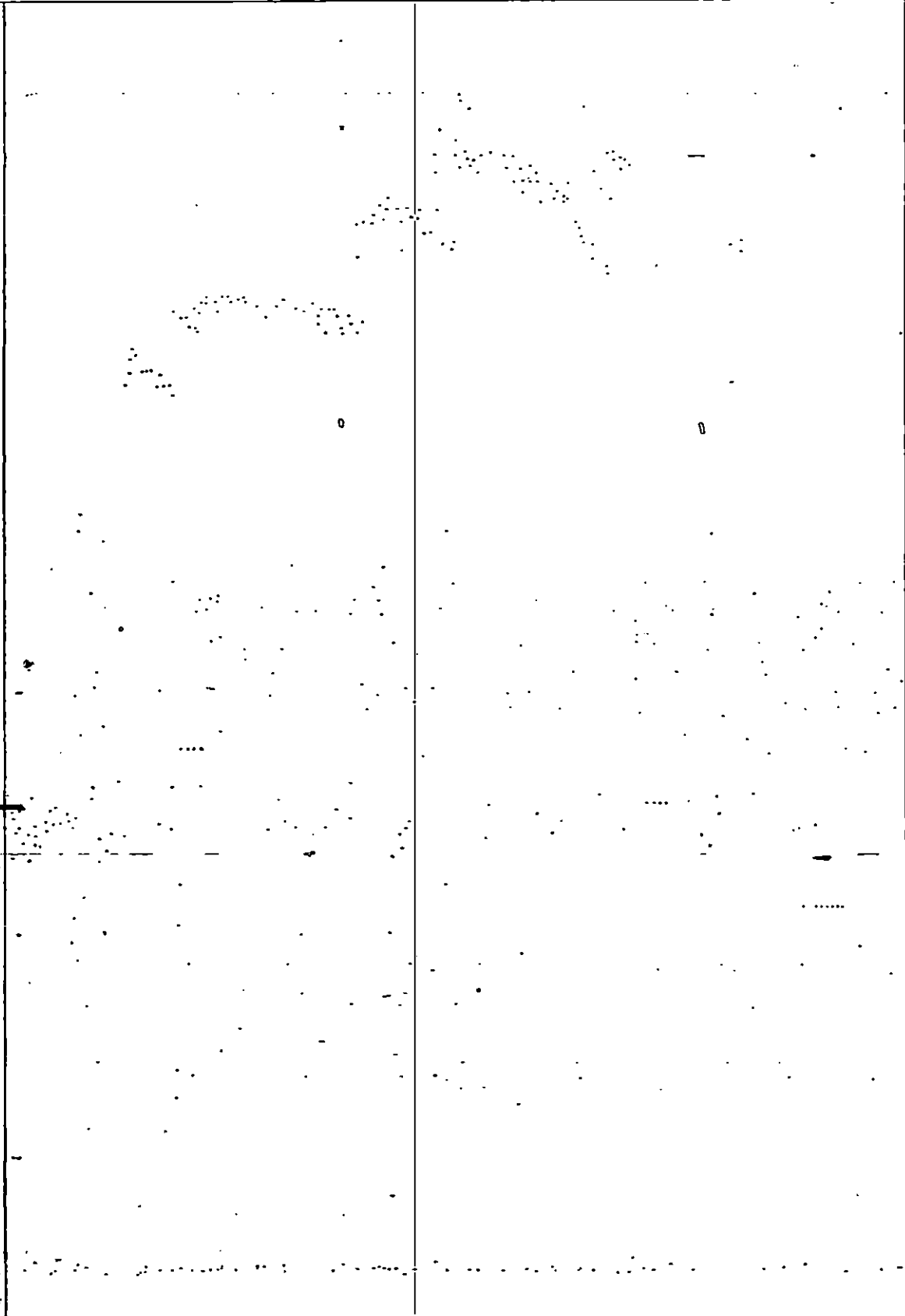
Remarks

**GS SCORE**



*Remarks*

**CS SCORE**



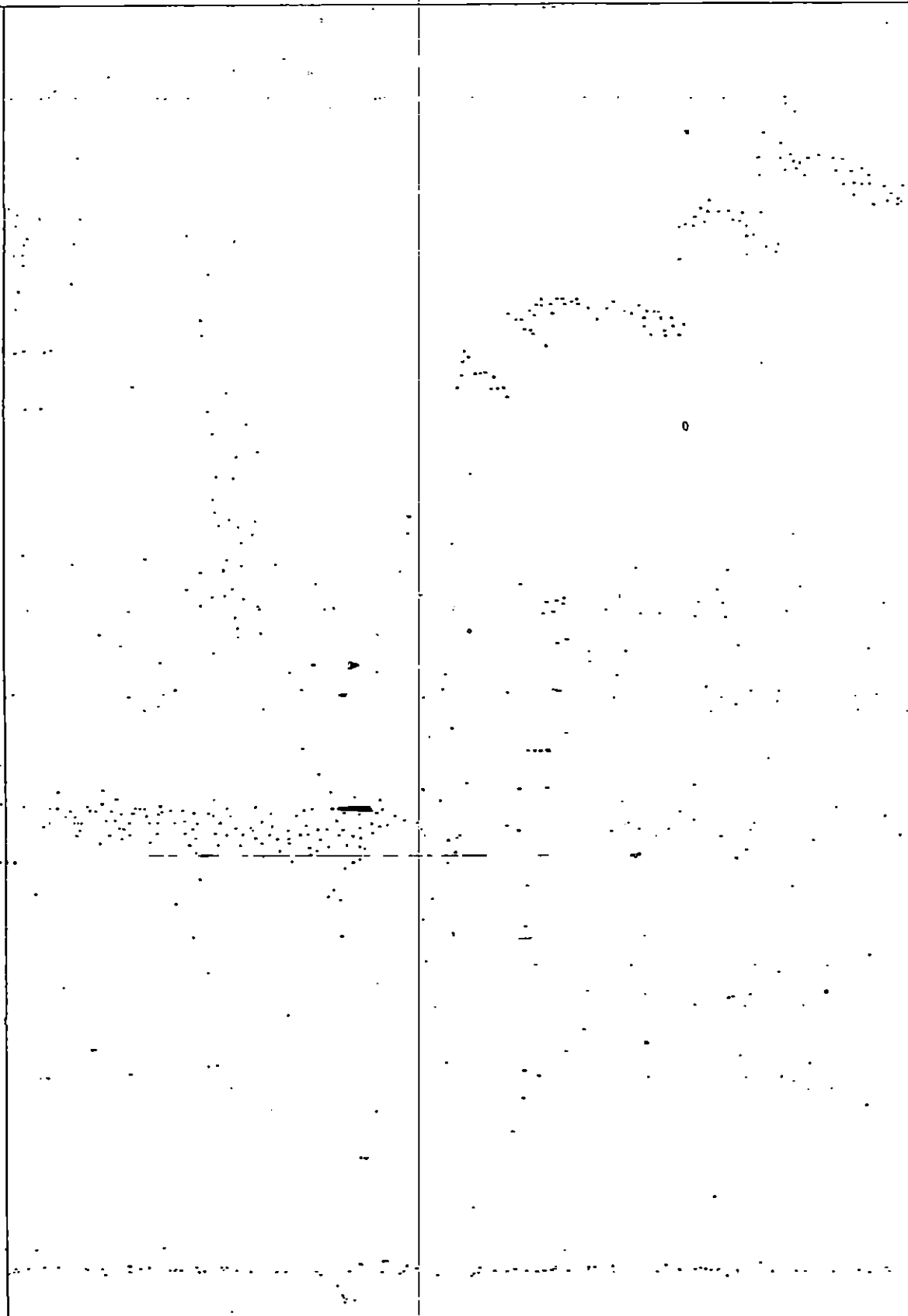
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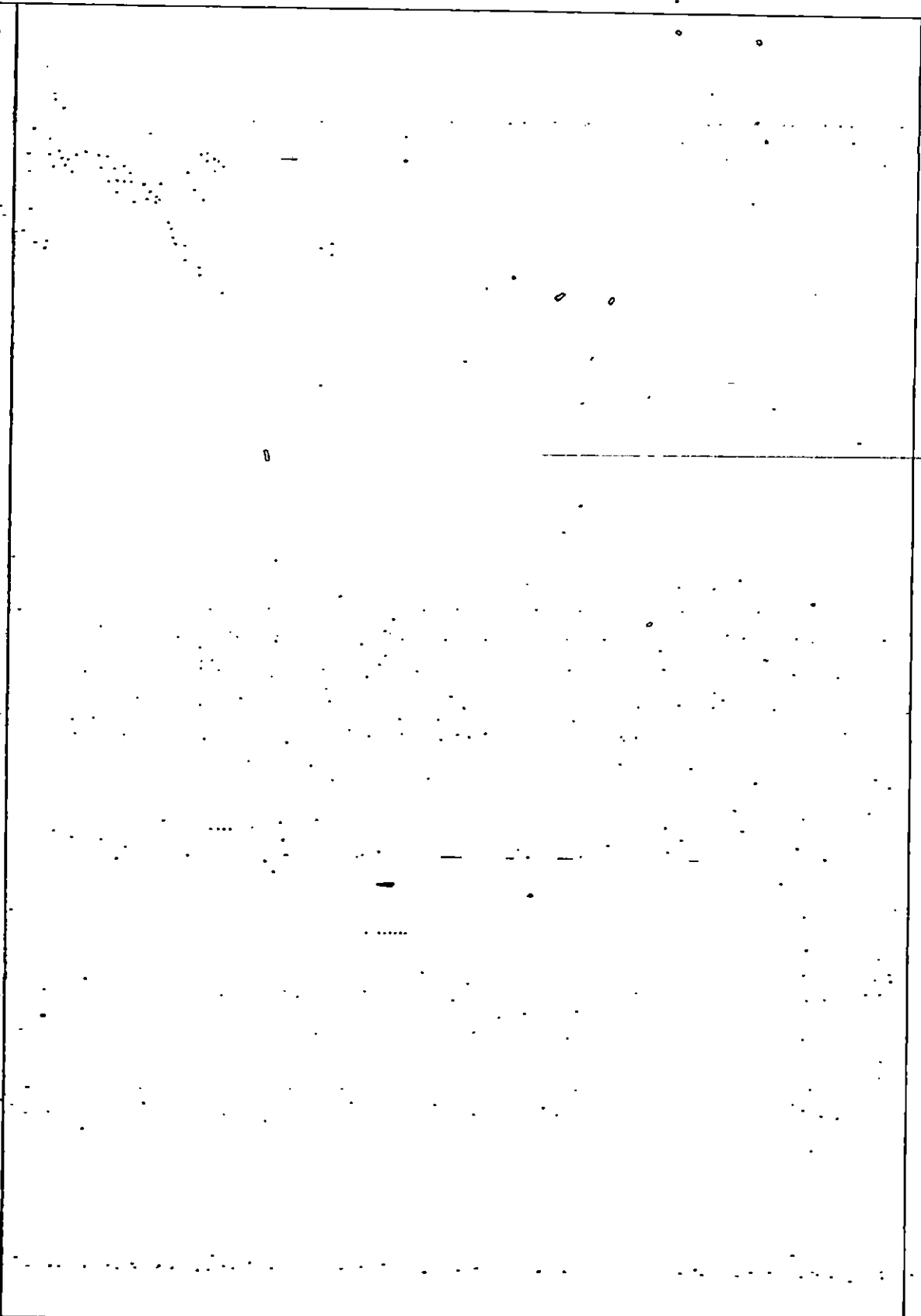
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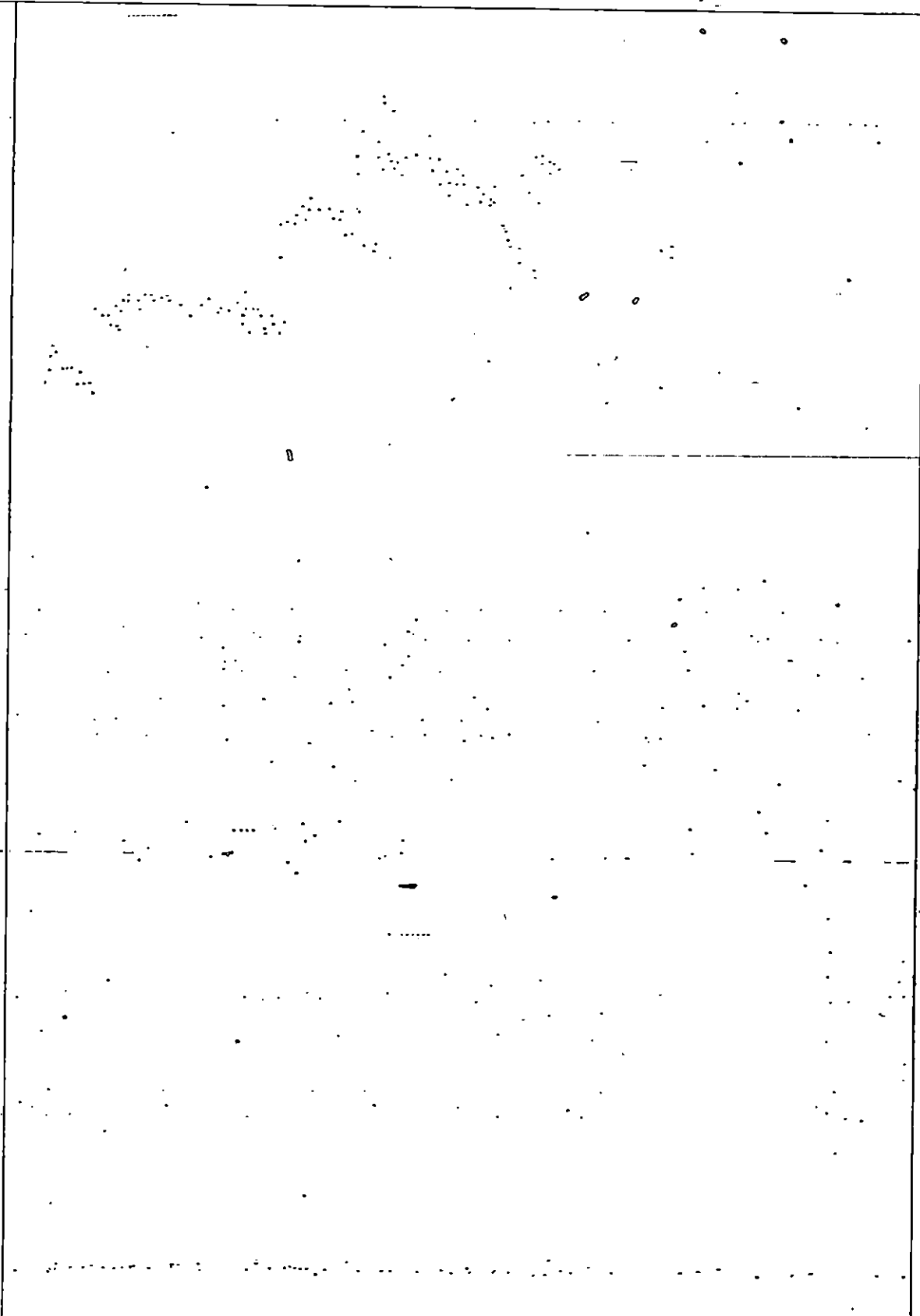
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4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'Mill's defence of rights of women was in tune with his general views on equality and liberty.' Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What are the social and ideological foundations of Fascism? In what aspects does it show similarity to Communism? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) While classical Marxism can hardly replace liberalism as the dominant ideology due to its own faults but it will continue to serve as a check on excesses of the Capitalist system. Discuss. (250 Words) (20-Marks)

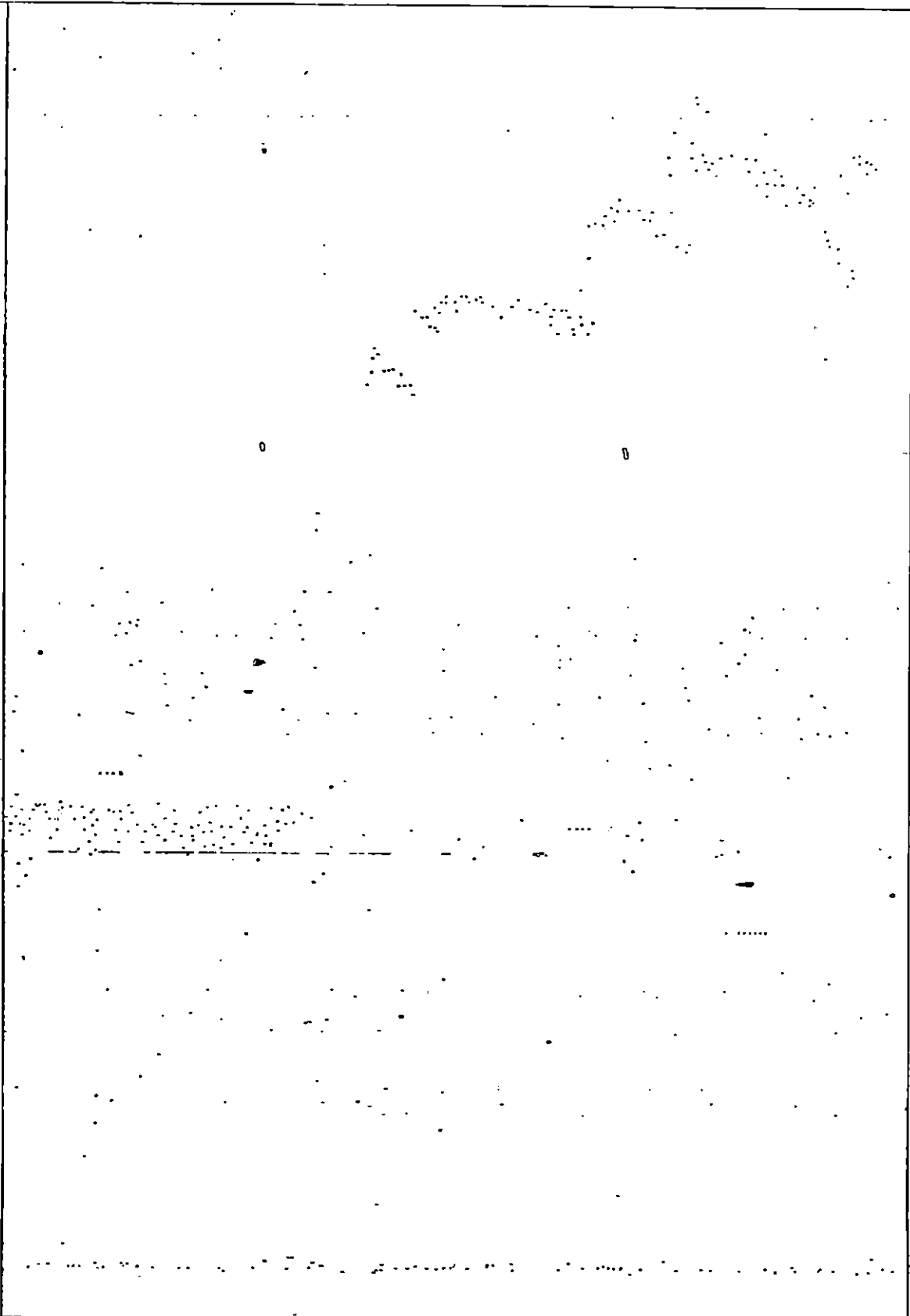
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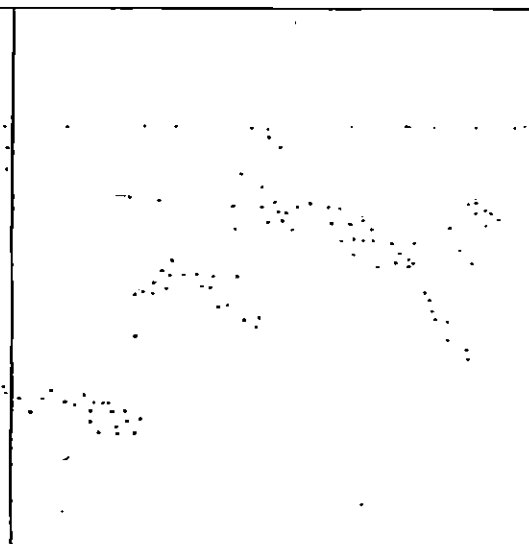
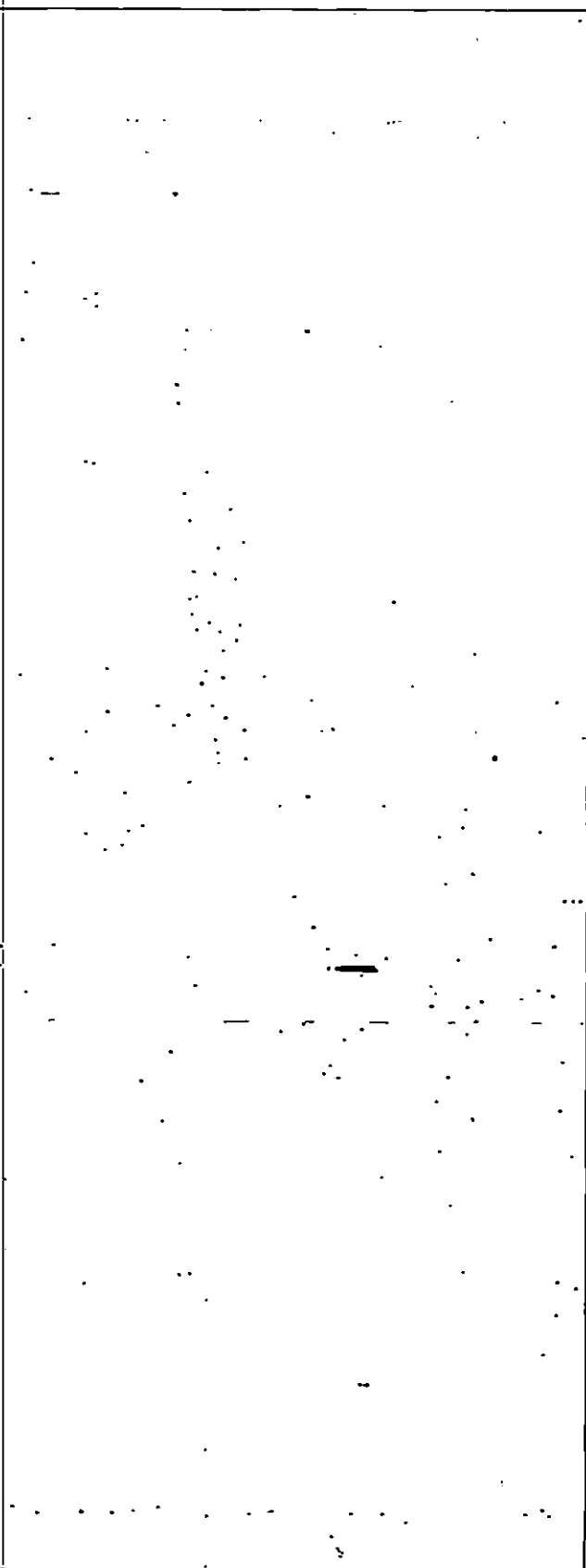
Remarks

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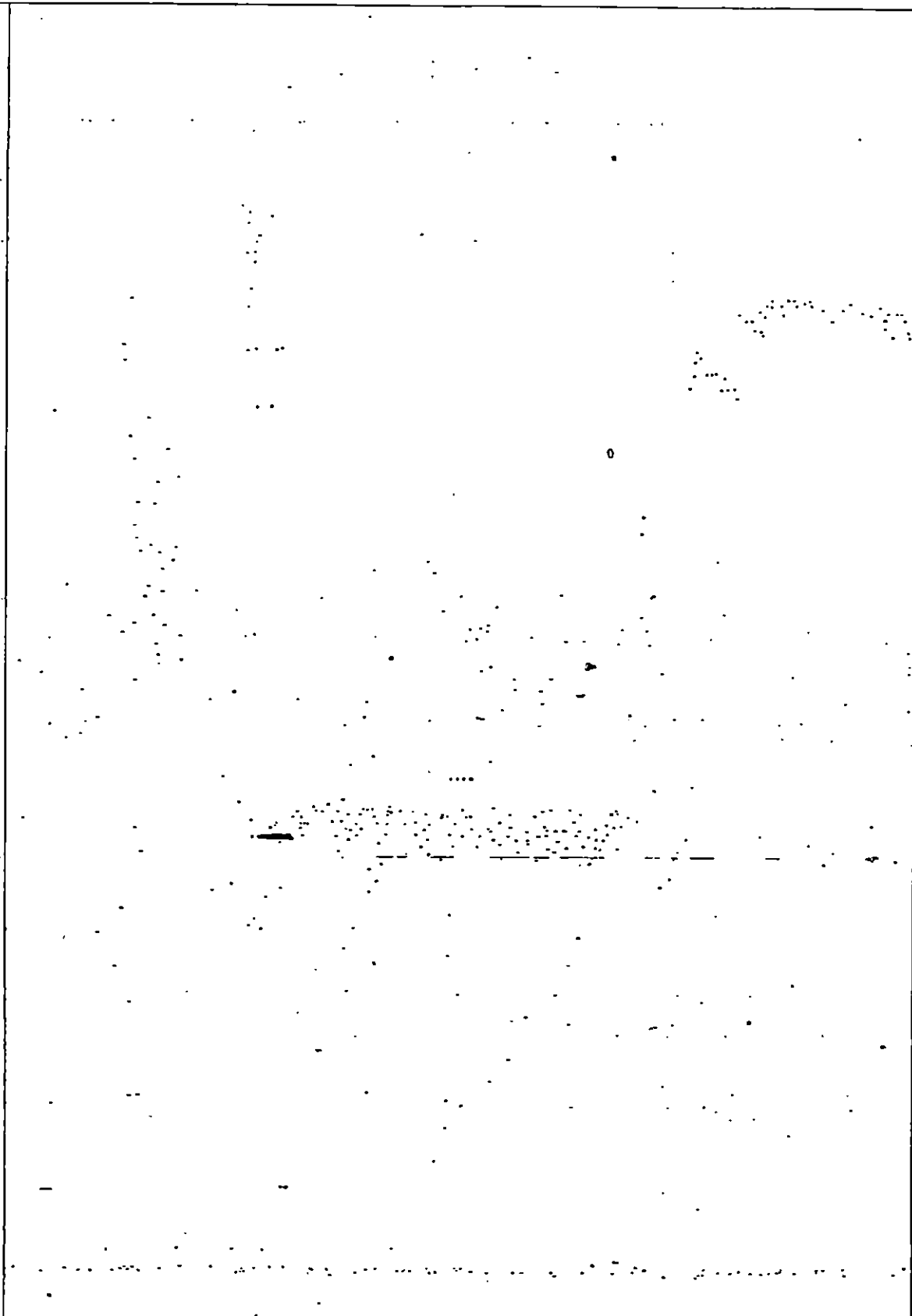
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*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**



*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

## SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words (10 × 5 = 50))

- Basic Features of Critical theory.
- The Public-Private Divide as per Feminist Theory.
- Laski's theory of Rights: Main arguments.
- The Post-Colonial state is a product of circumstances created by Colonialism. Comment.
- Pluralist perspective on Power.

(a) The Critical theory can be called as the Neo-Marxists. They originated in the Frankfurt university and also called as the Frankfurt school of thought.

Basic features:

Exponents:

- Herbert Marcuse
- Theodore Adorno
- Max Horkheimer

(i) The Critical theorists believed in the concept of the 'freedom' and 'Alienation' and other ideas of Young Marx. They did not approve the happenings in USSR or the beliefs of orthodox Marxists. According to critical theorists the real objective of Marx is the freedom of man and to end alienation caused by capitalism.

(ii) They were also highly critical of Science. They believed that science

(a) has promoted materialism

(b) has undermined the importance of values in the society

Remarks

(c) has led to the decline of critical reasoning.

(iii) Herbert Marcuse in his book "one dimensional Man"

proposes that science has provided the capital for the ideologies of capitalism. It has made the man completely devoid of critical reasoning. It provides an immoral rationality. The man has lost all his dimensions except for the 'consumer' dimension. He is completely driven by the materialist needs and he is pessimistic of the chances of a revolution as foretold by Marx.

(iv) The Critical theorists also address the importance of mass media in perpetuating communism. Theodor Adorno makes a detailed study on the impact of mass media and advertising in propagating the communist values.

Very good

Analyse how critical he is of orthodox Marxism model

(b) The Public-Private Divide according to feminists

is not natural. The idea of Public-Private divide is caused due to the domination of paternalist values and the problem of sex and Gender. Betty Friedan, in her book 'Feminine mystique' talks about

Remarks.

show patriarchy, which is the domination of men in the family and society create some myths and essential characters about women. They are expected to serve the family, their husband, children and enjoy parenthood and motherhood. This leads to the private and public divide, <sup>and also</sup> of the 'Sexual Division of Labour'. The private job is carried out by women and public sphere by men.

According to Kate Millet and Schausmith Firestone, the 'breach' is imposed upon them. The women cannot have their own 'subjectivity' and are already assigned the roles of mother, sister, ~~prostitutes~~ and so on satisfying the needs of others.

The Radical feminists come up with the term 'Personal is political'. They proposed that the family is not atomism as Hegel told or there is no divide between public and private as Aristotle put forth under the sole of women. For them the happenings in family and ~~the~~ private sphere and the happenings in the public and actions by the state affect ~~the~~ each other. They say that Culture is politics in family.

Remarks

(ii) What happens in family affects politics and the vice-versa. Eg: The Domestic Violence Act by State affects the women. Both inaction by the state and action by the state affects them.

(iii) The domination of women, patriarchy, gender that arises from the family and spreads into the public sphere too. Thus these values are normalised and women are dominated.

Brilliant  
Mention if he  
bridged the  
steps suggest to  
eliminate  
this divide

(c) 7H 8 Lasker is a liberal pluralist who then transformed into a socialist and evolved as a socialist-democrat.

He largely influenced the idea of Fabian socialism and always wanted to balance between the welfare of the individual, the rights and the liberty of an individual. He wanted to form a 'service state'.

Since he was a positive liberal, he wanted the interference of the state in the economic system to protect the rights of the people. He said the state should have control of the industry in the interest of the society or the industry will take control of the state for the interests of the industry.

Remarks

So he largely proposes socio-Democratic and economic rights.

(i) The participation of labour in the management of industry in our constitution was proposed by Karsler.

(ii) He called for the Right to Livelihood. Eg: MGNREGA.

(iii) He also called for the Right to minimum insurance in order to support oneself during unemployment.

(iv) The cornerstone of his right was the Right to criticize the government. He held that the government has a lot to learn through criticism than eulogy.

Hence he prescribed maximum rights to an individual. He said that the Rights can determine the nature of the state. "The state can be known by the right it maintains". He also said that the state without Rights is standing on the sand.

He also maintained that Rights and duties are not separate and are two sides of the same coin. Even under his Right to Property, it can be enjoyed only as long as the right helps the person in providing social service to the society. If it violates the freedom of an individual, there is no scope for Right to Property.

But Karsler never compromised Rights for the sake of the state.

7

Remarks

Mention some more feature like his primary economic rights our political right and "social nature" of rights

(d) The Post-colonial state as proposed by the liberalists and the Marxists explains the influence of colonialists in the creation of post-colonial state. This theory largely applies to India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Latin-American, African states.

#### Liberal Perspective:

The liberal perspective talks about the influence of the colonial state on the political culture of the post colonial state. This was given by Lucian Pye, F.W. Riggs, Gunnar Myrdal.

#### (i) F.W. Riggs:

F.W. Riggs calls the economic structures in the post-colonial state as 'Bazaar-canteen model', where the political power determines the power to bargain.

#### (ii) Gunnar Myrdal:

Gunnar Myrdal in his book mentions the concept of 'soft state'. He classifies India as a soft state, as the political structures cannot implement the laws effectively. He cites the example of failure of land reforms.

This is largely because, the colonialists overthrew the traditional structures and failed to replace them.

Remarks



with effective structures that could maintain discipline.

Also the prestige of these states depends upon disobeying the law rather than obeying it.

Marxist theory (i) Dependency theory provided by A.G. Frank & Emmanuel Wallerstein. The countries are divided into Developed (core states) and undeveloped (peripheral states) Metropolis.

Even after freedom, the post colonial states are dominated by the bourgeoisie and the MNC of the former colonial powers. They keep exploiting the wealth of peripheral states. The developed states develop further and cause further under-development in the undeveloped states.

The influence of the colonial states is also seen in the Hamza Alawi's overdeveloped state. In the overdeveloped state, the political system is highly developed and other systems remain traditional. There is a complete mismatch

as the political system was imposed by the colonial powers on their colonies. They are so strong, that the defention powers, emergency powers exists with the state even in normal circumstances. Eg: Pakistan has developed into military-oligarchic-bureaucratic complex working for their own self-interests.

Remarks

what has  
role  
absence of developed  
well civil society is  
played in this

Also comment on  
role of bureaucracy  
in these states

⑦

(e) Pluralist theory of Power.

The pluralist theory of power states that the power is not concentrated in a single authority, but there are multiple centres of powers in a society and there should also be multiple centres of power. According to pluralists, a single sovereignty as proposed by John Austin, Hobbes is 'neither real' nor 'desirable'.

The monistic sovereignty is absolutely difficult to locate and is hard to see one in practice as the sovereignty is limited by various considerations like customs, traditions and other internal structures. There are also external constraints on sovereignty.

The absolute or monistic centre of authority is undesirable as it leads to the danger of autocracy. The authority since is spread among associations of the society, the authority should also be federal. Main proponent is Laski.

Robert Dahl also proposes the concept of Polyarchy, where the power is distributed among various interest groups of the society and the state is nothing but a 'neutral arbitrator'. The power is checked by regular elections, democratic government, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of media and so on.

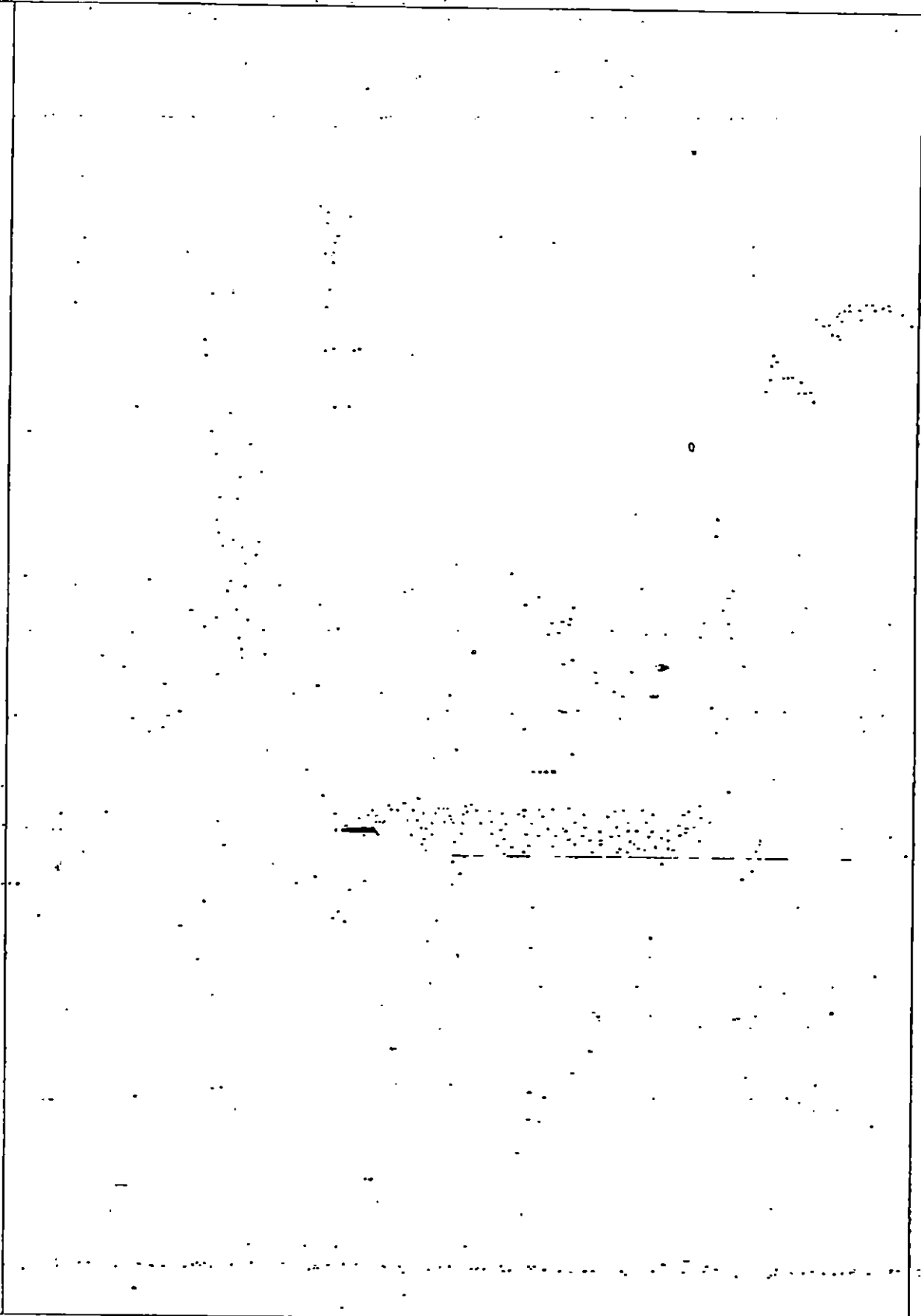
Remarks

Elaborate more on views of other pluralist thinkers like Lindbloom. Also mention briefly the notion of deformed polyarchy here.

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What is participatory and deliberative democracy? Examine the methods of participatory and deliberative democracy. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Provide arguments to support the statement "Liberty and equality are inherently opposed to each other". (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Although they bear several resemblances, the views of Machiavelli and Kautilya originate from radically different sources and reflect opposite spirit and ideology. Explain. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

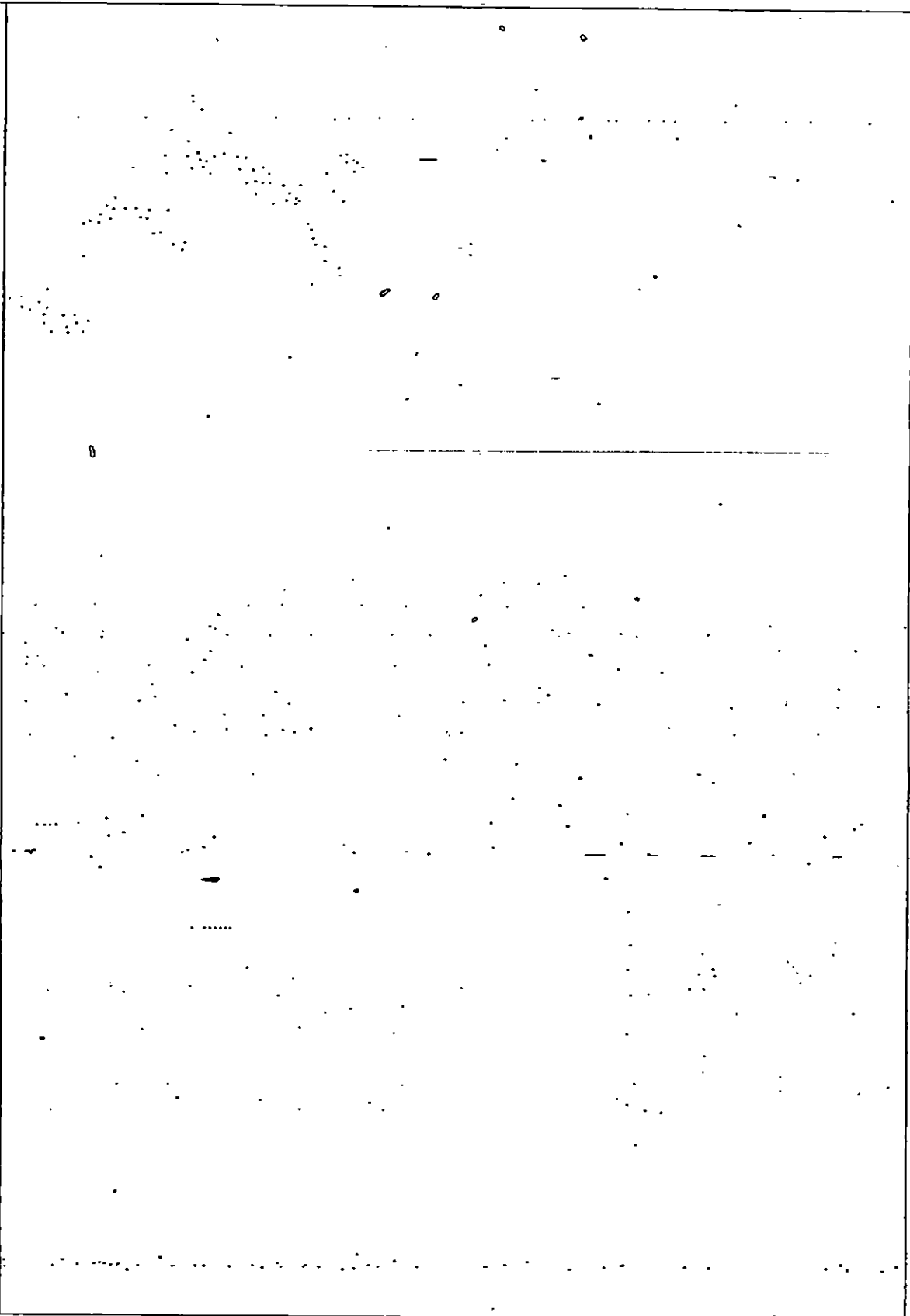


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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What are the general features of the Dharmashastras Tradition of Indian Political thought and how does Bhikhu Parekh bring out its various shortcomings? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) What do you understand by 'spiritual nationalism' by Aurobindo Ghosh? Why was the Congress according to him not able to gain Swaraj? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Equality of Resources as advocated by Dworkin consists of redistribution being done as continuous process rather than being a one-time phenomena. Also bring out the salient features of "Equality of Capabilities" approach by Dr. Amartya Sen. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) The various features of Dharmashastra tradition are.

(i) 'Dharma' forms the core of the Dharmashastra.

Dharma is the laws of the social life or the Book of laws that needs to be followed to attain Purnusharta and the Agoah of life. The Dharmashastra talks about origin of Universe, the various ashrams, purusharta, the principles of taxation, the principles of punishment, the principles of state, the origin of kingship, Raj Dharma and diplomacy.

(ii) The Dharmashastra's dharma is different from the religion as understood by the west. There is no single form that could exactly translate the meaning of Dharma.

(iii) Atharva Veda → Dharma is Prathivi dharm dhistam! which means the prevalence of good.

Remarks

Danda's  
meaning  
encompassing  
just  
punishment

(iv) Danda is an inherent feature of Dhammasastra. Those who do not follow Dhamma should be punished.

(v) The Dhammasastra also proposes Varna Dharma. The varna Dharma arose from Virat purush. Each varna should perform the duties assigned to them.

(vi) The king should not confuse Varna and Jati. It causes anarchy (Anjakta) and he should avoid it.

(vii) The king get his authority from Shastras. He cannot make laws but only implement or adjudicate laws. He is below Raj Dharma. He cannot have absolute authority like western kings.

(viii) Rajdharma are proposed by Brahmins. It is the duty to obey Raj Dharma or go to hell as punishment.

(ix) Each one has to obey their varna dharma and follow their duties to achieve punisharta as the 4 goals (Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha).

Bhiku Parekh criticises the Dhammasastra from the fact there was a power sharing agreement between the Kshatriyas and Brahmanas. Kshatriyas recognised the social supremacy of Brahmins and the Brahmins recognised the political supremacy of Kshatriyas that

Remarks

10  
Add more points from hints to Bhikhu Parekh's critique

led to the stratification and discrimination of the society based on birth.

-x-

(b) Spiritual nationalism was inspired by the idea of B.C. Chatterjee. He compared India to Bharat Mata and said that all Indians are the child of the Bharat Mata. He gives nationalism a religious fervour.

Aurobindo Ghosh also compares the nation to Bharat Mata and calls her 'Shakti' → The power of the millions of Indians to free the mother India from imperialist rule.

Aurobindo Ghosh is also inspired by the ideas of Hegel. Hegel calls state the march of the God on earth and has a spirit.

Aurobindo Ghosh also put forth that the nationalism and nation is a universal spirit. The universal spirit, based on the idea of dialectics has travelled across various nations and is right now in India in order to achieve freedom.

Remarks

The spirit of the nation has awakened and it is  
 God's will for India ~~to~~ achieve independence. It  
 was unstoppable and India will attain liberty  
 not just for the welfare of her own but for the  
 whole welfare of the world. India will carry message of  
 love, compassion and spiritualism to the whole world.

He calls this nationalism as a Religion and the  
 youth should be ready to sacrifice for the religion  
 of nationalism.

This kind of nationalism can never be achieved  
 in congress mandates and through their constitutional  
 methods. The idea of freedom is not just increased  
 seats in the assembly. Thus congress will never be  
 able to attain swaraj.

↑  
 should have written more - with rising

(8H) = (9)

### (c) Equality of Resources in Resource Egalitarianism

by Dworkin. The idea behind this theory is that Equality of opportunity alone is not sufficient but we should  
 also create a level playing field.

Remarks

very good  
 elaboration  
 just part  
 you are  
 very  
 in brief  
 point

He prepares a 'political fiction' where a castaway ship lands in an island. All the people in island decide to divide the resources available equally.

But there are certain people who because of "brute luck" and "unchosen circumstances" are disadvantaged. Hence these are given additional resources for them to decide what they have to do with their lives and to create a level playing field. This idea is very similar to Rawls but also more precise than Rawls, as the people are not behind the veil of ignorance.

On the other hand, Amartya Sen takes this idea further and means more substantive equality through his capability egalitarianism. He calls not just for the reader to be given a book but also the ability to read a book. The equality is nothing

but a state of well being according to Amartya Sen.

This gives the individual a chance to pursue his goals. He creates two terms

(i) capability

(ii) functioning

Remarks -

The capability is the ability of the individual or the freedom that an individual has to achieve his goals, since he is given the necessary capacities.

The functioning is what an individual actually does. He therefore likes freedom and development. For him poverty is deprivation. The deprivation of capabilities to functioning in order to achieve his values and goals. This has been widely accepted under the UNDP's HDI. It also calls for addressing the diversity as each individual has specific needs or capabilities. An old woman may need better healthcare, while a young girl may need better education.

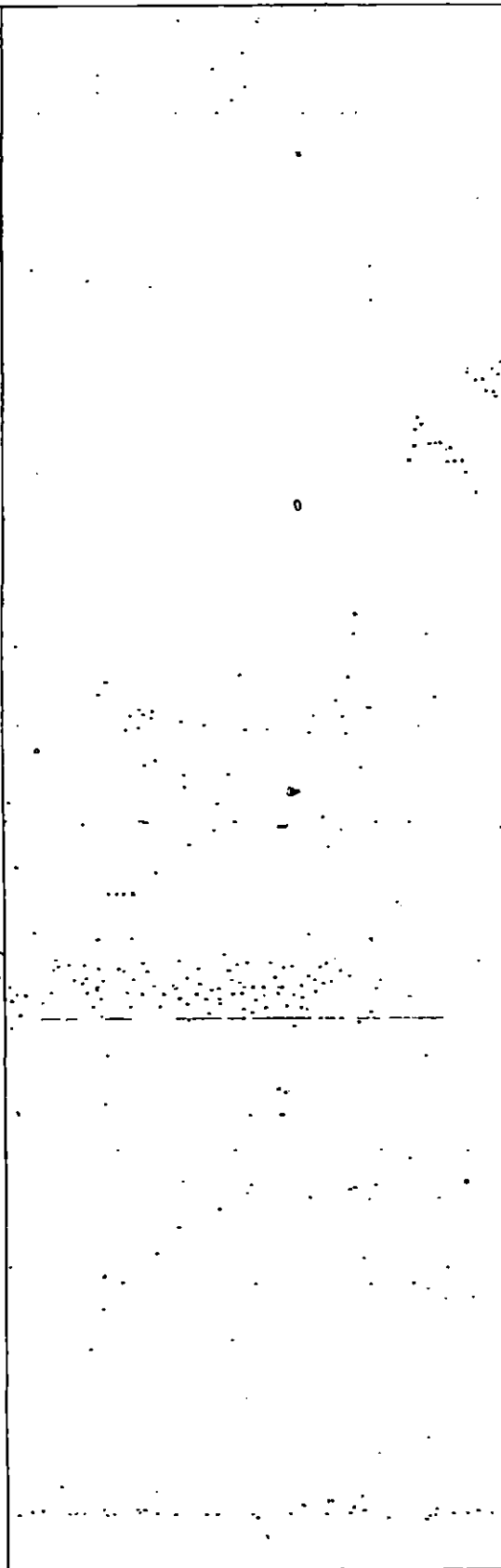
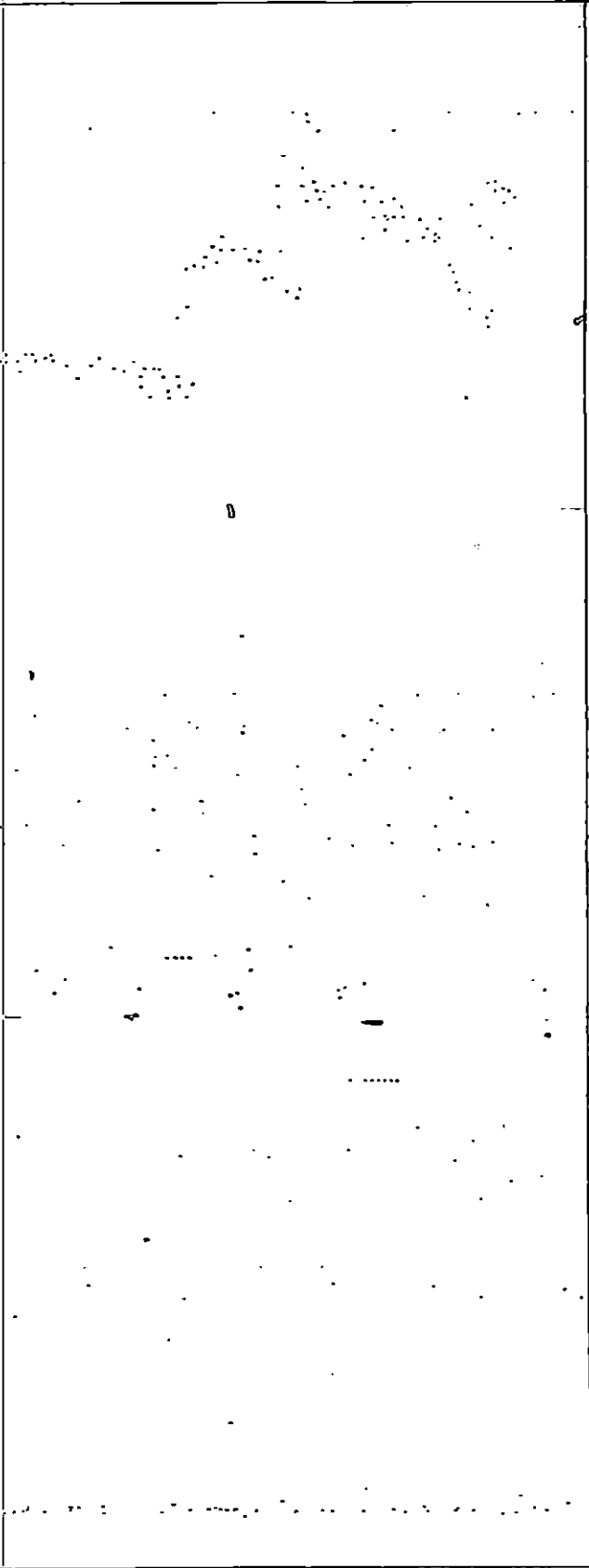
What is  
HIS concept  
of parametric  
variations  
context?  
in HIS

Why did Dworkin  
suggest a ~~continuous~~  
continuous redistribution  
of resources?

11

Remarks



	
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Remarks

**GS SCORE**

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Remarks

8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) "Gender is one of the many identities of an individual" and acceptance of the fact is actually a prerequisite for the feminist perspective to be effective. Discuss and also analyse how the modern state is viewed by Feminist. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Hobbes starts with 'Individualism' and 'Liberalism' but ended with 'Totalitarianism'. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Describe in detail the features of 'Theory of Justice given by John Rawls' with special reference to the "Difference Principle". (250 Words) (20 Marks)

(a) The Feminist theory of the state is rather inconsistent. The various feminists view state as follows. Kate Millet calls the state as "sexual politics". They also mentioned that there is no "Feminist theory of state" or "Feminist Theory of Power". Carol Pateman calls it as the "sexual contract". This is because none of the modern theories of state except for J. S. Mill calls for the rights of women or even considers about women. John Rawls does not mention anything about women in his Difference principle and theory of Justice. Rousseau does not talk about women too. Many theorists did not want participation of women in the state. Marx was completely indifferent to the needs and discrimination of women.

Remarks

oo You were supposed to talk about gender identity ~~at~~ interflow debate

GS SCORE

Engels talks about the discrimination of women but not as his main concern. According to him with the overthrow of capitalism, the discrimination of women will also end.

Therefore the feminists have called for a state and theory of state where the 'position of sex' takes centre stage which is more universally present.

But at the same time some feminists want to abolish the <sup>patriarchal</sup> authority of the state and some feminists want the state to overthrow patriarchy and male domination even though state is seen as a male dominated structure. Hence this idea of modern state is inconsistent and too simple to explain a complex structure like state.

- x -

(6)  
Hobbes starts an individualist. In fact Hobbes is called as the greatest individualist. He provided the scientific explanation for the nature of man and is even <sup>called</sup> called a philosopher of political science. He logically

Remarks

Also focus on the common features than on the coherence

proved that man is ~~selfish~~ an individualist by nature and social only out of compulsion. He possess self-interests and he is driven by two emotions mainly: love and aversion. He also feels the same due to the motion of particles in his brain and hence does not have the reason or the ability to understand the pain and pleasure of others. Hobbes therefore explained that man will seek his pleasure and act out of self-interest and is not aware of others' self-interest. It is not a sin to be selfish and just like the earth that revolves around the sun, man also seeks his self-interest, which is natural. He is possessive individual by nature too. He is fearful of losing his life, liberty and property since they give him pleasure. But in the state of Nature this leads to conflict and competition among men and hence the state of Nature is poor, nasty, brutish and short.

In order to overcome this, he gets into a social contract and surrenders all his powers to the

Remarks

Sovereign: on the condition that all other men surrender their powers. The only right he has is the right to life which cannot be taken away. Otherwise, the sovereign is absolute and the people should obey the laws of the sovereign. If not it will lead back to the state of Nature of anarchy and chaos.

Hobbes is a logically consistent thinker. The outcome of ~~the~~ absolute power to the sovereign under the social contract is a logical conclusion to the highly individualist man that he creates. Or else

the system will surely fall back to anarchy.   
 with on his move on his primary of life such an individual competes to create such a absolute state

(1) Rawls theory of justice is highly important for bringing back the normative philosophy into political science.

After his theory it led to the creation of many different ideas of equality and ideas of social liberty.

Rawls tries to achieve the 'most rational theory of justice through the most rational methodology.

He calls his theory as the purely procedural form of

Remarks

Justice and any rational individual would find this theory acceptable. For Rawls "Justice is fairness".

He denounces the utilitarianism for their principle of greatest happiness of greatest numbers. According to him, the sorrow of a few cannot be compensated by increasing the prosperity of the larger group.

He arrives at his principles of justice through a social contract. He calls it the 'original position' and the people are placed behind the 'veil of ignorance', which is only hypothetical. The individuals are rational negotiators and are completely unaware of themselves and their social circumstances. They do not know if they are in a advantaged or disadvantaged position and arrive at the principles of justice with all these factors in mind.

(i) "Equal Liberty" for all which is compatible with the equal liberty of others

(ii) Equality of opportunity for offices and positions

(iii) Difference principle

Remarks

Under the difference principle, the first two principles of liberty can be overlooked only if it will result in the greatest benefit to the least advantaged.

He also proposes the chain connection principle where the weakest part of the chain should be strengthened first and be continued till the whole chain is strengthened.

Rawls Theory of justice has been criticised by communitarians and neoliberals especially Robert Nozick.

good structure & elaboration  
write ending your answer  
mention briefly its significance  
& mention famous critiques

13

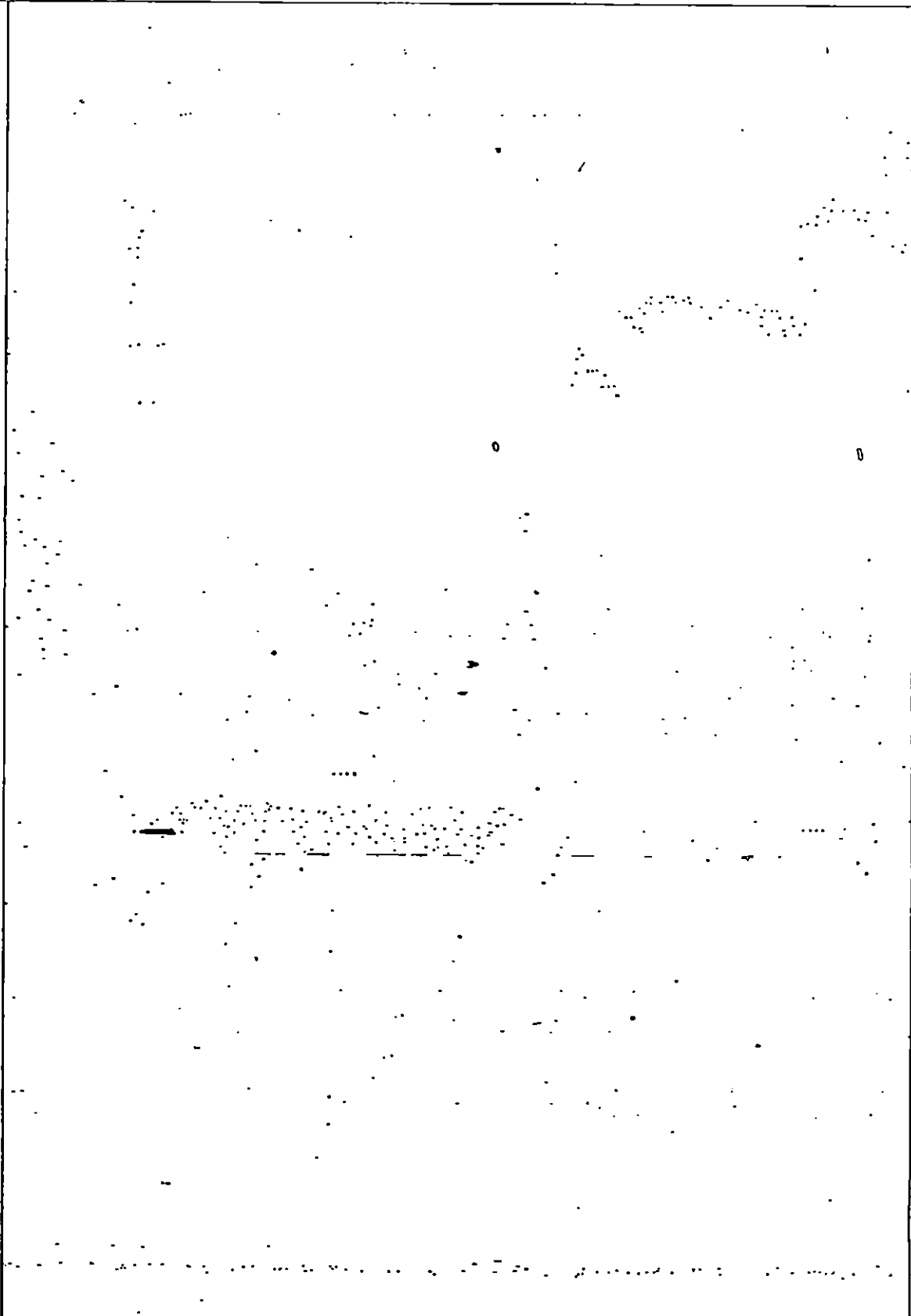
Remarks



**GS SCORE**

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*Remarks*



*Remarks*